BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1841. New Series No. 47.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being paid immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 3, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, With the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 20th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Aus.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR GREENOCK.

THE A. I. Ship "BUCEPHALUS," 556 Tons, Captain SMALL, carries a Surgeon. For Light Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board or

WM. NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1841.

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned are now preparing for their Annual Stock of Beer, Regimental Messes and Individuals are particularly requested to intimate immediately what quantity and what Maker they will require for Consumption the ensuing Season.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay Green, 19th April 1841.

NOTICE.

TO be had on moderate Terms at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Supply of "Patent Felt," for covering the bottoms of Ships, received direct from the Patentees, the undersigned will furnish parties with printed Testimonials in favour of the Article and full direction for its application.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay Green, 19th April 1841.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE situation of School Mistress in the Girls Central School, Byculla, being vacant, Candidates, for the same are requested to make their applications either personally or by letter to the Secretary at his residence, in Colabah.

Testimonials as to attainments, and moral and religious character will be required.

G. PIGOTT, *Secretary*
B. E. S.

Bombay, 19th April 1841.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Sir ROGER DE FARIA, Good and Genuine Lisbon Wine imported by the Portuguese Brig "*Novo Viajante*," direct from Lisbon at the following rates.

Quarter Casks at.....	Rs.	40
Kegs..... at.....	,,	35
Smaller ditto at.....	,,	16

TERMS CASH.—Out-station orders should be sent only through an Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 19th April 1841.

MASON AND GILBERTSON'S BEER.

A Batch of the above much approved *Burton* Ale is now landing ex "*Buckinghamshire*," and is for Sale at Rs. 75 per Hhd. Apply to

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbitt Lane, 19th April 1841.

MUNCHERJEE NASSERWANJEE begs leave to inform the Ladies of the Presidency and Outstations, that he has received a new and fashionable assortment of Goods on Commission from England, which he will exhibit for Sale at his Shop in Meadow Street this day. The articles consist of the following:—Figured and Watered and plain Gros de Naples, of all colours; Best Artificial Flowers; Kid and Silk Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen of the best quality; Silk, Cotton and Worsted Stockings; Socks of different size for Children; Gentlemen's Beaver Hats and Black crape Bombazine; Indian Rubber Braces for Gentlemen and ready made Waistcoats; French Cambric Caps and long Robes for Children, and ready made Silk Cloaks for Ladies, and numerous other articles.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale).....	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	,,	36
Ormito	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD QUARTERS, MAHABLESHWAR, 12TH APRIL 1841.

The following arrangements in the Medical Department of the Army are ordered.

Assistant Surgeon D. Davies, is removed from the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, and attached to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Weatherhead.

Assistant Surgeon D. Fraser, is attached to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Davies, and directed to join forthwith.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Davidson, is directed to proceed to Kurrachee by the earliest opportunity, for general duty under the Superintending Surgeon in Scinde.

The following orders are confirmed:

A Field order by Major General Brooks, dated Camp Kunjuck the 4th March 1841, directing the following medical arrangements to take place.

Assistant Surgeon Carlin to afford medical aid to the Wing of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and the Detachment of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, during their march to Dadur, from the 5th of that month.

Assistant Surgeon Durham, to afford medical aid to the Wings of the 2nd Grenadier and 20th Regiment Native Infantry on their march from Dadur to Quetta, and Assistant Surgeon Carlin to receive medical charge of the Head Quarters and Wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry remaining at Dadur.

Surgeon Patch, to afford medical aid to the C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Carlin.

An order by Major General Willis, dated Ahmedabad the 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Hosken to receive medical charge of the Golundauze and the Detachment of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry at that station.

An order by Brigadier P. Fenton, dated Mhow the 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Davies of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to proceed in medical charge of the Right Wing of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, on its march to Ahmedabad, from the 5th instant, and to return to the former station on being relieved.

An order by the same officer, directing Surgeon Sinclair of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to assume medical charge of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry from Assistant Surgeon Davies, until further orders.

The European General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, and of which Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Griffith of the Regiment of Artillery is president, is dissolved.

The following officers have leave of absence

Medical Staff.—Superintending Surgeon J. Bird, Southern Division of the Army, from 1st to 15th May, on urgent private affairs to visit the Presidency.

Staff.—Lieutenant E. Fanning, Assistant Superintendent of Bazars Poona, from 15th April to 10th May, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Maharatta Language.

1st Eur. Regt.—Ensign H. Day, doing duty with the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, from 10th April to 1st May, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee Language.

9th Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. H. Ford, from 1st April to 31st May, on medical certificate to proceed to Aboo.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 13th April 1841.

A Regimental order by Major D. Forbes, dated Camp Dadur the 8th March 1841, directing Jemedar Munsa Pursaud, to act as Native Infantry, during the time it may be detached from Regimental Head Quarters, is confirmed.

The following officers have leave of absence:

Medical Staff.—Surgeon J. Don, Staff Surgeon at Poona, from 1st to 31st May, on private affairs to proceed to Mahableshwar.

Cavalry.—Cornet C. H. Barnewall, from 15th April to 1st June, on private affairs to visit the Mahableshwar Hills.

2nd Regt. Eur. Lt. Infy.—Lieutenant W. F. Sandwith, from 12th to 30th April, on urgent private affairs to proceed to Bombay, and Mahableshwar Hills.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Adjutant General of the Army.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 6th April 1841.

No. 64 of 1841.—*Leave of absence.*—Lieutenant, Brevet Captain and Adjutant H. Gordon of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs, from the 15th June 1841.

Lieutenant, Brevet Captain J. Wilton of the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to the Neilgherries and Bombay on private affairs, from the 15th Instant until the 17th October 1841.

Transfer to the Pension Establishments.—Subadar Sheikh Sillar of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, on 40 Rupees per mensem.

Extract from General Orders No. 28 of 1839, by the Honorable the President in Council, is published.

Fort William, 25th February, 1839.

"The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on medical certificate.

"2d Lieutenant James George Balmain of the Madras Artillery Regiment and Aide-de-Camp to the Deputy Governor of Bengal."

Officers obtained leave of absence in the Revenue Department under this date.

Captain G. A. Underwood, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, to visit Bangalore and the Neilgherry Hills, for three months, under the provisions of Section XI of the Absentee Rules.

Captain A. T. Cotton, Acting Civil Engineer in the 6th Division, for two weeks, under the provisions of Section XII of the Absentee Rules.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT H. DICK, K. C. H. COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 2d April 1841.

It having been brought to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief that Officers in Command of Detachments of European Troops have allowed credit to be given to the men on account of arrack issued to them on the march, Major General Sir R. H. Dick most strictly prohibits this practice in future and directs that Spirits shall only be issued for prompt payment.

Officers Commanding Stations or European Regiments will be careful that this order is always made known to Commanders of Detachments previous to their march.

Transfer.—Ensign Samuel Waller is, at his own request, from the 35th Regiment Native Infantry to the 1st Madras European Regiment.

Removal.—Assistant Surgeon W. Moorhead from doing duty with H. M. 4th Foot and appointed to the medical charge of the Detachment 24th Regiment Native Infantry and Details at Malacca.

Appointment.—Assistant Surgeon T. W. Whitelock, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to afford medical aid to the Detachment of the 44th Regiment Native Infantry proceeding to Moulmain in the barque *Ann* and to return with the relieved Detachment of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry.

3rd April 1841.

Leave of absence is not in future to be granted to passed Medical Apprentices or Native Medical Pupils without previous reference to the Adjutant General.

Appointment.—Ensign G. S. Meyers, recently arrived and promoted, to do duty with the 2nd Regiment N. I. until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon G. F. H. Eastall, doing duty with the 2nd Battalion Artillery, to afford medical aid to the Detachment of the 44th Regiment Native Infantry proceeding on the barque *Champion* and to return with the relieved Detachment 40th Regiment N. I.

5th April 1841.

Leave of absence from Corps and Station.—Major E. A. McCurdy, 27th Regiment N. I. from the 5th April to the 15th September 1841—Pondicherry and Neilgheries.

Brevet Captain T. G. Silver, 20th Regiment N. I. from the 15th March to the 15th June 1841.—Presidency.

Lieutenant R. Cooper, 45th Regiment N. I., from the 10th April to the 10th July 1841.—Neilgherries.

Lieutenant J. L. St. Clair, 17th Regiment N. I., in continuation till the 6th April 1841.—Berhampoor, s. c.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 17th.—Lieut. H. W. B. Bell, Engrs, from Poonah,
do. do. Lieut Col. Schuler, Artillery, from Persia.
do. do. Lieut F. Fanning, Staff, from Poonah.
do. do Major A. C. Peat, Engineers, from Bassein.
do. do. Ensign Henry Daly, 1st B. E. Regt., to Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

April 17th.—Lieut. Col. Manson, C. B. Artillery, to Ahmednugger.
do. 18th. Major N. C. Peat, Engineers, to Panwell.
do. do. Lieut. H. Rudd, 5th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Furreedpoor, on the 30th March, by Special License, Thomas Thompson, Esq. Lieutenant and Adjutant of 34th Regiment, Chicacole Madras Light Infantry, to Jessy Frances, eldest Daughter of the late Charles Henry Clay, Esq.

At Moradabad, on the 19th March, Mr. Thomas Henry Phillan to Adelaide Louisa, eldest Daughter of Mr. J. T. Brown, Head Clerk Bareilly Commissioner's Office.

At Allahabad, on the 20th March, at Trinity Church, by the Reverend J. C. Proby, Thomas John Saunders, Esq. to Sophia Amelia, Daughter of William Bristow Esq.

At Cawnpore, on the 23d March, by the Reverend J. J. Carshore, Mr. Henry Milehum, Assistant to Messrs. Greenway and Co. to Miss Elizabeth Bruce, Daughter of the late William Bruce Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 3d April, the Lady of R. Davidson, Esq, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 4th April, Mrs Charles Scott, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 5th April, Mrs. E. C. Bolst, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th March, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon James McRae, Horse Artillery, of a Son.

At Futtyghur, on the morning of the 19th March, the Wife of Mr. John Edward Macklin, of a Son.

At Mussoorie, on the 25th March, the Lady of Lieutetant Salmon, Artillery, of a Son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Masulipatam, on the morning of the 31st March, the lady of Brigadier Home, C. B., of a daughter.

At Vepery, on the 7th of April, the lady of Wm. E. P. Cotton, Esq. of a daughter.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on Tuesday the 30th of March, the wife of Senior Asst. Apothecary A. Goulbin, of the 4th or Golundauze Bat. Artillery, of a daughter.

At Perembore, on the morning of the 3d April, Mrs. D. McIntyre, Junior, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Secunderabad, on the 31st March, Mary Jane, the daughter of Captain T. McGoun, Depy, Judge Advocate General.

On the 1st April, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Usunian, relict of the late Anthony Johannes Usunian, Esq.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland mail, via Suez, on Saturday the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M MELVILLE, Lieut. Col
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 15th, Ship Buckinghamshire, W. Moore, Master, from London left Gravesend 5th Dec. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Whitehill, Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Woodburn, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Kempthorne, Mrs. Purvis, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Crawford Mrs. Dysart, Mrs. Bourchier, Miss Parkinson, Miss Bouzeu Miss Bird, Miss Penny, Capt. Prendergast, Capt. Purvis, Capt. Thatcher, J. Buchanan Esq. Lieut. Kempthorne I. N., Ardaseer Cursetjee Esq. Messrs. Heesman, Day, Lock, and Anderson, Cadet; Mrs. Rickard, Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Charlton, Miss Rickard, Messrs. Inglis Rickard, Johnston, Thomson and Chisholm Engineers, 6 Female Servants 4 Male Do. 1 Invalid and family.

Do. 15th, Barque Emily, J. C. Hillman, Master, from Point de Galle 17th March.

Do. 16th, The Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, George Stewart Esq. Comr., from Colombo 7th and Cochin 11th April, *Passengers.*—The Right Honble James A. Stewart Mackenzie, Miss Louisa Mackenzie, Miss Price, E. H. Schone Esq., Servants Mrs. Grant, John Carr.

Do. The E. I. C. Schooner Emily, H. Blowers, in charge from Bushire 1st April. *Passengers.*—Honble Mr. Dunlop, Col. Schuler & Capt. Reid Bengal Cavalry, and 4 attendants, Mr. Apothecary McLean, 2 Artificers and 1 Govt. Servant.

Do. 17th, Brig Amity, J. J. Warner, Master, from Zanzibar 8th Feb. *Passenger.*—Mr. J. William.

SAILED.

April 15th, Ship Victoria, Abdul Cauder, Nacodah to Singapore and Siam, *Passengers*, —4 Natives.

Do. Barque Olive Branch, W. S. Lindsay, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. Champion, John Cochrane, Master, to Liverpool.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Berenice.
BRIG.	Sesostris
SCHOONERS.	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Medusa.
Royal Tiger.	Zenobia.
Pulinurus.	Auckland.
Tigris.	Seaforth.
Emily.	
CUTTER.	
Margaret.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.	Charles Dumergue.
Rossanna.	Wave.
Earl of Balcarras.	Carnatic.
Hope.	William Gillies.
Rothschild.	Bucephalus.
Sharples.	Martha Ringway.
Countess of London.	Buckinghamshire.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Yatch Prince Regent.
Pittamber Savoy.	Dawlut Savoy.
Caroline.	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Colonel Newal.	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Essavie.	Shaw Allum.
Maria.	John.
Ruby.	Futhel Barry.
Fanny.	Brigand.
Hydroose.	Kusrovie.
Alexander Robertson	Dadaloy.
Ruparell.	Solomon Shaw.
Hamoody.	Memnoo.
Caroline.	John William Dare.
Sophia.	Acasta.
Lady Grant.	Midas.
Rattler.	Juda Rahimon.
Corsair.	Lord Amherst.
Droogan.	Caledonia.
Roopaulay.	Emily.
	Amity.

FRENCH.

LaAdele.	PORTUGUESE.
Brig LeDeux.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	Brig Novo Viagente.
Harsingar.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Haze Kae bree	

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHRONICLES OF THE COUNTRY OF THE PAGANS CALLED SINDY.

BOOK III.

CHAP. II.

And it came to pass at this time that mighty bands of fierce robbers assembled together in the moun-

tains Northward. And the people feared them greatly; no man durst pass beyond the wilderness for his life, or, if any were so hardy, assuredly were they despoiled of their goods, sorely were they beaten, and ofttimes were they slain. For the robbers ever and anon were accustomed to break forth from the mountains, like unto mighty herds of raging wild beasts, to lay waste the plain country; behold! they were bands of horsemen and of footmen with camels and asses a great company; and they made the country desolate and burned the cities with fire. Now the ruler of the East commanded saying destroy me these thieves that the peaceable folk may possess the land. So Bumble sent forth a chosen band of warriors to smite the robbers; and gave command over the band to a captain of the host by name Bellarmine. Now the band was of horse and of foot and of cannon; and the footmen were those of the Captain even of Bellarmine his own cohort with a centenary of the cohort of Smouch added thereunto, and of this centenary the centurion his name was Louis. Now Bellarmine was very valiant, how beit he was of little cunning, neither was wisdom found in him. But the centurion even Louis was a tall soldier well skilled in all warlike affairs, wise in council, of much discretion and withal of exceeding valour. For oftimes plucked he forth his weapon to do battle in front of the whole host. And Bellarmine made Louis his secretary. Now the pieces of ordnance belonging unto the band of Bellarmine were three in number, they were two demi-cannons and a saker; and with them was much munition and abundance of warlike stores such as pertain unto these mighty engines, and the culverins were drawn by many yokes of oxen and those that drave them had neither arms or clothes, no shoes had they, neither had they so much as a covering for their heads, they were scurvy knaves, beggarly naked rascals. And behold! among the soldiers who served with the ordnance to do service about the culverins, there were not past half a score who were, in good sooth, worthy to be styled gunners; the remainder to the number of three score were culled from all manner of men from out of the whole host. They were of divers aspects and their coats were of many colours: their arms also were various and their appearance was very pitiful and not like unto that of Christian soldiers. And they moved the whole host to laughter. Yet were the men puffed up and esteemed themselves to be bitter warriors and cunning in their craft withal. And there was set over the ordnance and to command these men one like unto themselves and his name was Shallow. Now this Shallow esteemed himself to be exceeding cunning in iron and in brass, in all manner of work in steel and in wood, and in all manner of machines. He held in no repute all those who had little knowledge of such like base mechanical matters! moreover he was boastful and vain-glorious thinking himself to be erudite beyond all men; and no man could speak concerning any matter whatsoever but straightway this Shallow would discourse touching it as if he had full knowledge of all things; yea! even as if all manner of learning had been known unto him from his childhood; and being of much subtlety, he learned out of divers books many terms of art and many highsounding, mouthfilling words hard to be understood and with these he was wont to laud his discourse in such sort that the simple esteemed him to be of exceeding great cunning in all things. How be it although his arrogance and conceit were great yet was his understanding very small. Moreover he boasted himself to be mighty clever in the handling of his weapons, of exceeding strength and valour and withal a great horseman, yea! a very bitter rider, and from much bragging he was so esteemed of many who knew him not well: Nevertheless it was observed of some that he oftimes did fall from his steed whereby he did divers times break his bones, and had not his skull been of the thickest he had well nigh lost his life. Now Bumble and Bellarmine being simple folk did highly esteem Shallow and held him to be of great knowledge and experience in all things appertaining to the management of culverins and all manner of engines of war; therefore whatsoever seemed meet unto Shallow to be done, that they commanded, and they gave unto Shallow all kinds of excellent workmen in iron and in wood, likewise men who bare axes and hammers and crows of iron, very cunning miners to make straight the way for the culverins in the mountains. And the centurion Louis did Shallow also deceive and he was esteemed of him to be a master of the art of war and a most gallant leader.

So the band of Bellarmine went forth from Suckra, and passed through the wilderness toward the mountains to smite the robbers, and at this time behold! Parolles with twenty score of his dastardly cavaliers sojourned at a certain city called Shooter, now Shooter is nigh unto the mountains as it were not past three hours journey for a footman; and beyond Shooter about two hours journey toward the hills is another pleasant town called Ageepool and the robbers had seized upon Ageepool whence they issued forth plundering and destroying the country round about every man according to his own pleasure; and Parolles with his men hid themselves close within the wall of Shooter for they greatly feared the robbers; and the robbers laughed them to scorn.

Now Parolles being beside himself for dread of the thieves wrote unto Bellarmine saying if thou with thine host hasten not to my rescue then assuredly shall I be slain; for the fierce mountaineers have encompassed me round about, yea, verily more than a score of the robbers were seen this day in a field hard by my stronghold: and to! I have not past four hundred men wherewith to hold mine own until you shall arrive to deliver me. So Bellarmine hasted with all his host and tarried not until he reached Ageepool. Now or ever that Bellarmine departed from Suckra behold! Belial wrote unto him saying fear not for the provisioning of thine host by the way, for behold! at such and such places have I caused to be digged goodly wells of sweet water and also have caused to be collected together, for the use of thine host, much food and provender for man and beast. So Bellarmine took not much provision with him on his beasts. Howbeit there were no wells digged neither could so much as a measure of corn be found at any of those places whereof Belial had said—Behold! have I not digged wells, have I not stored up much food. And the host of Bellarmine suffered both hunger and thirst by the way. Now the robbers heard how Bellarmine and his host hastened to do battle with them, and they durst not abide the onslaught: therefore when Bellarmine drew nigh unto the place they burned the town with fire and departed every man into the mountains with their wives and their children and their stuff, even all that they had. And when Bellarmine and his host reached Ageepool, behold! the town was burned with fire and no man was within. And Belial sent unto Bellarmine a certain scribe one of his servants to direct him touching his treatment of the heathen and to arrange for the government of the lands, after that Bellarmin should have expelled the robbers. And this servants name was Pistol; and Pistol was a poor silly officer cunning in some languages of the Eastern Pagans but of a very base mind and narrow understanding: he was like unto his master as touching the speaking of truth, but in no wise to be compared unto him in cunning, he was as it were a foolish little child in the hands of Belial; and he praised and worshipped Belial greatly esteeming him as a God, but Belial despised him. Now when this Pistol came unto Bellarmine hee was moved with the fears of Parolles, for between Parolles and Pistol was much friendship, and Pistol said unto Bellarmine; the robbers be a great company, every one a mighty man of valour from his youth up, verily they be too much for thee and for thine host, venture not thou within the mountains or assuredly will they destroy thee. Keep thou still at Ageepool until I shall have cajoled the thieves with many cunning words. Now the name of the chief of the robbers was Beejah: and while Bellarmine tarried at Ageepool, behold! Beejah took heart to issue forth from the mountains to plunder and with him came three score and ten chosen men of the robbers; and it was told unto Bellarmine, behold a most mighty band of robbers issueth forth unto the plain. And Bellarmine incontinent set his host in battle array, even his footmen and his culverins, but at this time he had no horsemen with him, and went hastily forth from his camp to meet Beejah and his band. Now it so fell out that Parolles had come unto Ageepool that very day and with him ten score riders; and it was told unto Parolles privately, behold, these robbers be but eighty men poor rogues who have come forth into the plain to steal, ride forth now with all thy followers and smite off their heads and so shalt thou with little danger gain much honor. So Parolles with his ten score rode forth boldly, and passed swiftly by the left of the host of Bellarmine even as though they had been valiant men and esteemed their enemies to be but dirt, and they passed unto the front of the host of Bellarmine near two miles and came nigh unto the place where the robbers had hid themselves in a wood. Now Beejah knew what manner of men these were who came against him and who did lead them, wherefore when Parolles drew nigh unto him, he, with his three score and ten horsemen, rode fiercely forth to meet him. And when Parolles saw the robbers issue forth from the wood to join battle with him and that they were more than eighty men, he was sore afraid; and one said unto him, Sir, of a truth these Pagans seek after thy life turn thee now and flee lest they destroy thee: so Parolles turned his horse and fled swiftly, likewise did those with him even all his ten score riders, no man of them so much as durst draw his sword, and Parolles strake his horse sorely with his spurs and so escaped scathless, but the robbers pursued hard after his men and smote them on their backs and slew of them that day four and twenty, and had it not been for fear of the host of Bellarmine their hands had not stayed until they had slain them all. But when Beejah perceived that Bellarmine drew towards him apace, he desisted from pursuing after Parolles and fled, for the robbers greatly feared to come within shot of the culverins. And when the host of Bellarmine had passed through the wood into the open plain behold the robbers had all fled to the mountains, and after this Bellarmine wrot unto Bumble, saying, send unto me now I pray you a band of horsemen for the robbers being mounted, my footmen may not come nigh unto them, and Parolles and his riders be very filthy cowardly rogues, So Bumble commanded and sent unto Bellarmine ten score very stalwart men at arms, these men were clothed in green coats every man armed with sword and with Petronel, and their leader's name was Walpole. Now Walpole was of strong hand and high heart young in years, but aged in understanding, among his friends he was gentle and courteous and exceeding modest, but in battle he was as a raging lion. In extremity of danger his judgement failed him not, neither did his spirit quail: and though he was of boiling courage, and daring beyond all men, yet was he prudent and of much discretion withal. And his soldiers greatly honored him, he was indeed beloved of all men and was esteemed to be the flower of Christian chivalry. And Walpole and those with him were joined unto the host of Bellarmine. Now after the flight of Parolles, behold, the robbers broke forth from the hills in many different bands to spoil and to slay. And Walpole came on them suddenly in divers places and smote them, and slew many of them with the sword and took from them their horses and their arms and the spoil which they had collected together. None of the thieves might come forth from the mountains but straightway it was known unto Walpole and he smote them. And the terror of Walpole's name was very great so that, at the last, if the Pagans did but so much as see a green coat they turned and fled. And Bellarmine sought earnestly for permission to enter into the mountains to smite the robbers, but Pistol denied him; howbeit being much entreated of Shallow and of the centurion Louis, Bellarmine urged it the more and more strongly, till at the last Pistol said unto him go and prosper in the name of Belial. So Bellarmine passed into the mountains with all his band. And this Shallow which was over the culverins being exceeding puffed up with pride and vainglory delighted to perform whatsoever was held of other men to be impossible: and men said unto Bellarmine behold the mountains be exceeding high and steep and rugged withal. Lo! the rocks and the precipices be such that men on foot may hardly pass over, how then shall thy culverins be moved among them. Nay! even thou, thyself must plainly perceive the thing to be impossible! trust not unto Shallow he is beside himself. Be advised therefore and take not thy culverins with thee. But Shallow being exceeding wise in his own conceit was no whit moved and said unto Bellarmine fear not thou for the culverins, these men know not what they say, verily I declare unto you that whithersoever a bird may fly thither will I transport my engines. Have I spoken and shall I not perform. And Bellarmine harkened unto Shallow. Now though Shallow himself were ignorant, yet were those about him cunning: and they hewed a way through the mountains for the culverins and brake in sunder huge rocks and filled up mighty pits, and in this wise the host won its way unto the strongholds of the Pagans: and the robbers set themselves in array and fought very sore, but Walpole with his men at arms broke in fiercely among them and compelled them to flight, so the Infidels were smitten with a grievous slaughter; the shot also from the culverins fell fast among them and slew many: and behold a band of nigh unto three hundred men of the Infidels assembled together behind a little hill about two miles distant from the christian host preparing to attack them: and Shallow perceived them and he set a demi-cannon against them, and the bomb fell among the infidels even into the midst of them, but the barbarous Pagans wist not what manner of shot it might be, and anon the engine burst in many pieces and slew of the robbers which stood round about nigh unto two score: and hereat did Shallow swagger greatly even as if he had performed some gallant feat of arms. Nevertheless men did not care to say that during the battle this Shallow was sore afraid. Now many of the chiefs of the robbers were slain and the Infidels were sorely discomfited before the host of Bellarmine. And Bellarmine took their strongholds and divers of their Princes he put in bonds: and he took their cattle and their sheep, and their camels and their asses, and all their household stuff and no man might withstand him. And while Bellarmine warred in the mountains behold Pistol instructed by Belial wrote unto Beejah saying come thou in and submit thyself unto me and unto my rulers, and I will make thee a Prince among the people; and Beejah, fearing greatly because that none might stand before Bellarmine in the mountains, harkened unto the words of Pistol and went in unto him and submitted himself unto Belial. But when Belial saw him he said unto him, Oh! thou strong thief shall such as though art be made a Prince? Be thankful unto me that I slay thee not this day, and Belial commanded and they took Beejah and bound him with many chains of iron and scourged him very sore and cast him into a dungeon and others of the Pagan chiefs did Belial likewise cunningly deceive and when they believed his word and came unto him he put them in bonds. And the fame thereof spread abroad among all the Heathen round about and thereat great fear came over them all, and after this no man durst believe aught that Belial or his servant Pistol spake neither durst they trust unto the pledge of a Christian ruler.

Here endeth the 2d Chapter of the 3rd Book of the Chronicles of the affairs of Sindy.

RETIRING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* has written a letter upon the subject of the establishment of a Retiring Fund under the signature of Uncle John in that paper of the 17th Instant, Now however much obliged the Bombay Army should be to Uncle John for his kind hints regarding the apparent failure of the Madras Retiring Fund & his recommendation to us to beware of following so bad a leader, I think if our Uncle will look at the pamphlet on the Bombay Retiring Fund he will not there find that any hopes are entertained of accelerating promotion to such a degree as Captain Mackenzie's letter holds out to the Madras Army. In the second place whether Captain Mackenzie's plan has been carried at Madras by a large o a small majority is of little consequence to the Bombay Army, as I think even the most prejudiced person is not prepared to deny that promotion *will* be accelerated by the establishment of the Fund, and it will be easily proved that even in a *pecuniary* point of view the benefits will far overbalance the outlay—as an example let us suppose the average term passed by each officer in the grade of Ensign to be 6 years, and that in the rank of Lieutenant 11 years, he will have paid towards the fund during these 17 years

Rs.	yrs.	months.	Rs.	yrs.	months.	Rs.

(2½X (5X12) + (7½X(11X12)—165+1023—1188

and it will not I am sure be considered at all an unreasonable assumption that the Fund will accelerate his promotion to Lieut. at the least 6 months and from Lieut. to Capt. one year, which would make the increase of pay received by him through the working of the fund as follows—viz. 6 months difference of pay and allowances between Ensign and Lieut. at 44..6..4 per mensem will be Rs. 266 6 Ans. added to one year's difference between the pay of Lieut. and Captain at Rs. 189 Ans. 10 would be Rs. 2375..8 making a total of 2641..14 from which deducting the total of subscriptions leaves a balance in favor of the Fund's operation of Rs. 1453 Ans 14 and that too without calculating the company commandallowance which would of course be enjoyed sooner with than without the Fund. It will thus be seen that leaving all other advantages out of the question that subscribing to the Fund would be a good way of investing money. In taking the acceleration of promotion in the grades of Ensign and Lieut. at 6 months and one year it must not be for an instant supposed that this is even an approximation to the truth which would more nearly show it to be one year in the first and two in the second grade, but it is done to show that the subscription in a pecuniary point of view is *very low* even where the enjoyment of the superior allowances secured is for so short a time. Although it is true that in forming the plan for the Bombay Fund the Madras has been taken as a model this is not to bind us to follow its regulation to *the letter*, but will rather tend to make us keep clear of the mistake made in its formation, and from which it appears from Uncle John it has already begun to suffer as the officers of the Bombay Army have not been led astray by entertaining the *extravagant* ideas of the benefits to be derived from the establishment of the Fund which have been raised among the officers of the Madras Army they will be the less likely to be disappointed and we may confidently hope that the secessions (if any) will at least be less numerous than in the Sister Presidency.

I remain dear Sir,
Your most obediently.
MY UNCLE'S NEPHEW SAM.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I am an old resident in Bombay and have watched the changes that have taken place during the last 13 years. I am induced to ask for a corner in your valuable Paper to have the following question answered, as I am alarmed lest in choosing for myself and family my future Medical attendant I might come off *worse* than *better* and have the painful reflection to know that I had committed the life or lives of my own circle into the hands of *one* perhaps who is not more capable than myself to relieve disease. I wish to be informed whether the Surgeons and Physicians in the Bombay Agenda not in the service of the Company, claim their different titles by possessing on examination the acknowledged collegiate diplomas recognized, and necessary to qualify the London Practitioner, or are they *M. D's* and *Saw Bones* of their own *dubbing*. I find this Government does not make the enquiry, in England it is different "Vide" Apothecary's Act and Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians. The Government at home look well into such matters and I presume *we* here "*Exiled*" deserve and require the same fostering protection against Empirics from our local *Rulers*.

I am aware the law is open to prosecute a bungler but then it is too late, the life or limb of a fellow creature is sacrificed then what use is prosecution better on the safe side than have the satisfaction of knowing too late the error committed.

Your's
NON MEDICUS.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, April 19, 1841.

ARRIVED April 15, Ship *Buckinghamshire*, W. Moore, Master, from Gravesend 5th December.—Passengers; Mesdames Whitehill, Prendergast, Hunter, Woodburn, Webb, Kempthorn, Purvis, Thatcher, Crawford, Dysart, Bourchier, Inglis, Richard, Charlton; Misses Parkinson, Bowyen, Bird, Penny, Captains Prendergast, Lieutenant Kempthorne J. Buchanan. Esq., Ardaseer Cursetjee, Esq., Messrs. Hessman, Day, Lock, Anderson, Cadets; Messrs. Inglis, Richard, Johnstone, Thomson, Hughes, Chisholm, Engineers: 1 Female and 4 Male Servants, 1 Invalid and Family; Do. 16, Steamer *Seaforth*, J. Stewart, Commanding from Colombo 7th and Cochin 11th April—Passengers: The Right Hon'ble J. Stewart Mackenzie. Miss Mackenzie, Miss Price, E. H. Scone, Esq. 2 European Servants; Do. Do. Schooner *Emily*, H. Blowers, Master, from Bushire 1st instant—Passengers: Hon'ble Mr. Dunlop, Colonel Schular Capt Reid and 4 Attendants, Mr. Apothecary McCean, 2 Artificers Euphrates Expedition, 1 Greek Servant; Do. 17. Brig *Amity*, J. J. Warner, Master, from Zanzibar 8th Feb.—Passenger: Mr. J. Williams.

PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble JOHN ANDREW DUNLOP Esq., appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to be a Member of Council at Bombay, has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat as Fourth Member of this Government, under the usual Salute from the garrison.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 14th April 1841.

WE have been informed that the Honorable the Governor and Family proceed to England by the Overland Route on the 27th Instant and embark for Suez in the *Auckland* Steam Frigate. The Government will devolve on the Honorable Mr. Anderson. We have not heard what has lead to this sudden resolution, but we believe ill health and the conscientious advice of Sir James's Medical attendants. We feel certain that his departure will be a source of regret to all classes of the community European and Native, and more particularly as it is caused by sickness which the cares and toils of Government have no doubt aggravated. We are sure His Excellency will carry with him the good wishes of all parties, and we are quite certain that if his health permits, he will again in England as he did before he came to govern us, watch over the interests of this Presidency in the Councils of the Home Government, and feel if possible an additional wish to forward its interests from the conviction that he bears with him the good will of those whom he has governed with equity and ability.

WE have been requested to state that Messrs. Collett and Co., will send a Packet for England to the care of Mr. Waghorn by the *Auckland* and they will register letters and papers for parties as usual, the Packet will be closed at noon of the day of sailing. Every arrangement has been made to secure its safe and speedy arrival in England about the 1st of June this will be about 8 days before the arrival of the regular Mail and give time to receive answers by the June Steamer Mr. Waghorn's Establishments at Suez and all along to Alexandria are quite prepared to receive Mr. Collett's Packet, and dispatch it without a moments delay, and it will reach the latter place in time for one of the French Armed Steamers. We are not aware whether it is the intention of Government to make up a Mail if not we would recommend our readers to take advantage of this opportunity as thereby answers may be received in July to letters sent by the *Auckland*.

WE are very happy to see Native merit properly appreciated at home and to observe that Ardaseer Cursetjee, Esq. C. E. F. S. A. has been appointed Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery at the Hon'ble East India Company's Steam Factory and Foundry at Bombay, on a liberal salary. This gentleman has lately returned from England, where his merits and abilities attracted deserved attention, and though there were many other candidates for the above situation, was particularly selected by the Hon'ble East India Company.

By the "Emily" Schooner, we have received the following interesting intelligence from Bushire:—

Bushire, 1st April 1841.

"I am happy to inform you that the negociations which have been pending during the last month, have at length been brought to issue. Dispatches have been received at Bushire from Tehran, stating that Dr. Riach had been ordered to the frontiers of Gorian to stop the advance of the Persian army, who were on their march to Herat, the Shah of Persia having issued orders for the withdrawal of his Troops, in consequence of the English government having consented to give up and evacuate Karrack. The Residency was to be immediately removed again to Bushire, and the Resident was on his arrival there to meet certain authorities for the pacific settlement of the Persian Question, the Shah of Persia had openly expressed a wish to renew a friendly intercourse with the British Government, and amicably settle the matters of the late dispute. Gorian is in future to be governed by Shah Kamran. Our correspondent adds that just at present the country is in a most distracted state, the Petty Chiefs, waging War with each other, but says that on the removal of the advance Army, the country will be quieted."

The above is copied from an Armenian letter, and we have every reason to believe in its correctness. The only thing that staggers us in our belief, is that part of the letter which states that Karrack is to be evacuated after all the sums of money and valuable lives which it has cost to maintain it. For our own parts we should be glad to see it abandoned as we do not see its present utility. As a demonstration while the Shah of Persia was linking himself with our enemies it was all very well, but if His Majesty is inclined to peaceful measures and makes the abandonment of Karrack a sine qua non, we do not see why we should continue to irritate him unnecessarily, while there can be little doubt that the Garrison of Karrack could at the present juncture be much more beneficially employed for the interests of the State.

It would appear from this letter that a Persian Army had in reality marched for Herat so that the rumours we have heard from Affghanistan had foundation. Gorian as stated in the papers is to be governed by Kamran. The distracted state of the country is also alluded to, and though no mention is made of the long talked of attempt at a revolution, yet we are left to infer that a general anarchy prevails. We are quite sure that our Troops will be highly pleased to get rid of such an unhealthy disagreeable station as Karrack and we congratulate them even on the probability of such luck, and devoutly hope for their sakes that it may prove correct. The only doubt which seems to hang on the subject is that we have received letters from thence in which no mention even of such a report is made, however it may still be true as your politicals always envelop their proceedings in a veil of mystery.

WE have received letters from Karrack by the *Emily* to the 12th of March at which time the H. C. Sloop of War *Coote* with the Commodore, and other ships had returned from a Political trip down the Coast. He had fired into some of the Arab Piratical Forts and done them much damage. The Reverend F. Spring and Lady had proceeded in the little *Emily* to Bagdad for the benefit of their health. Captain Elder of 1st Bombay European Regiment and Dr. Mackenzie Residency Surgeon had taken their departure for England via Bagdad on sick Certificate,

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only Two Medical Officers remained for duty and by some chance or other Medicine was very scarce and a fresh supply much needed. The 16th Regiment N. I. have about 60 men in Hospital but no bad cases, the 1st Bombay European Regiment had only 8 men in Hospital. However the Soldiers Wives and Children were very unhealthy and kept the Surgeon fully employed. The weather was becoming oppressively hot. The Detachment of the 1st Europeans which left Bombay in September 1838, 325 strong, has now only 182 remaining of the number, and great hopes are entertained of a relief before the next hot weather. Lieutenant Woodhouse had gone on leave to Bagdad and Ensign Evans to Bussora. Three Officers on the Sick List. The Field Engineer very hard at work building a Commissariat Godown near the Fort. The following appointments have been made—Captain Lechmere to have charge of the Treasure Chest vice Elder proceeded to Europe; Lieutenant Lopp to be Assistant to the Resident and Dr. Behan to be Staff and Residency Surgeon. No Vegetables to be had in the Gulf this year except what come from Bombay. A few Potatoes however had been planted and are now in blossom. The Resident is much the same as ever. Mr. Dunlop, Colonel Schuler and Captain Reid Bengal Cavalry were at Karrack, they are to proceed to Bombay in the *Emily*. Some French Gentlemen have been here but the Colonel requested them to leave as soon as convenient, it is believed they are also to go to Bombay in the *Emily*. No News of any moment from Persia at least the people at Karrack know nothing.

By the *Englishman* of the 7th of April we get the latest news from Chusan, which is derived from the *Singapoor Free Press* of the 18th of March:—Chusan was evacuated on the 22nd of February and then and not until then were Captain Austruther and his fellow Captives liberated by the Chinese. Thus 500 Bayonets have been sent from China when the war is about at last to break out in reality, and Captain Elliot has at the most critical juncture deprived himself of Forces, whose aid he will soon require if we are not wofully deceived. What can be said for a Political Envoy who having had months of experience of the hollowness and duplicity of the people with whom he is dealing, and yet on the ground of a Treaty signed only by a Commissioner and unratified by the Imperial consent, can at once jump at the conclusion that he has arranged an advantageous Peace and order the provisions of the Treaty to be executed, before he knows that it has received the sanction of chief authority of the Enemy? But his infatuation does not end here. He is not content with ordering the evacuation of Chusan, but he must send the Troops back to India, could he not have ordered them to touch at Macao in case of an alteration of circumstances, for by his own proclamations Elliot himself cautioned British subjects from proceeding hastily to Canton, and thereby shewed that he must have felt some mistrust in his own mind as to the real intentions of the Chinese? But mark the proceedings at Chusan and there cannot be a doubt that the Chinese authorities have represented to the Emperor that they have gained a signal victory, that they have driven the Barbarians from their coasts and out of extreme clemency given up the important Prisoners taken by their conduct and valour. Look at the parade of the restitution. The Prisoners marched down at the dead of night surrounded by armed Torchbearers and the road lined by ranks of Soldiery! As the Press truly says "The preliminary act of "compliance was to be on our side," and so it was most disgracefully. Elliot has we think now fully and amply demonstrated his unfitness for the situation he holds, and we doubt if the Duke of Wellington would now pronounce another eulogium upon him in Parliament, and even if he should, the voice of the whole nation will be given against him. He has been over reached disgraced and despised by the Chinese Diplomats, and it is quite evident that he is ready to be so again whenever he is left to his own devices. We give him no credit [illegible] with great opportunities he has hitherto done as little as man could do, and even that little has been forced on him by circumstances. It is probable if Admiral Elliot had remained that even that little glimmer of light would not have appeared on the murky landscape of China affairs. Sir Gordon Bremer must be well aware of the view that will be taken of the policy pursued at home, and when joined by Sir Hugh Gough who it is said bears some special orders from the noble Earl at the head of affairs in India, we trust the two may have influence enough to stop the Envoy's mad appetite for negociation. The Imperial Edicts proclaim an exterminating war against the English, and surely with such documents for reference no mistaken philanthropy should prevent our convincing the Chinese that we have hitherto witheld the arm of Force though able to wield it with effect, and that mercy and not weakness has alone prevented our striking severe blows. That our Troops in China will require instant reinforcements there can be no doubt, and what shall be said to the infatuated man who sends Soldier to Bengal who are required at Canton, and thus drives the Government into double and treble expence? It is a true and a sad saying "that England always loses by her Policy what she gains by her arms' and it was never more cruelly and clearly instanced than in the evacuation of Chusan. There can be no doubt but that the Emperor attributes every thing to our fears, and it will require a melancholy and bloody lesson to undeceive him. But we not only evacuate Chusan, but Hong Kong is also given back, after Elliot had amused himself with the farce of Proclamations of Sovereignty and told the People under what Laws they should be governed. Where will this madman stop? We really begin to think that he must take a little opium now and then like his friends the Fokies. We shall now look out with painful anxiety for more News from China, always apprehensive of evil tidings as we have seen every hope of settlement so delusive. It has been said in Elliot's defence that he is fettered by instructions from home, If he is, he should throw up his commission as envoy at once and declare it, and then the Ministry that sent him out such instructions ought at once to be dismissed for compromising the honor of their country. We are quite sure of one thing that a storm of public opinion is arising in men's minds at home, the tempest is already muttering audibly, and a few more instances of our proceedings in China will bring on the blast. We can only trust that we shall get a man of energy, wisdom, and decision sent forthwith. The interests of thousands are at stake, and the greatest and most important trade in the world will be ruined for ever, if wise measures be not instantly adopted. The opinion of the Press of India has been freely expressed and we have no doubt it will find a responsive echo in the public Journals at home, and if the Melbourne Cabinet have any wish to retain place and power we would have them beware lest the reverses in China do not form a fulcrum on which their adversaries will hoist them out of the Treasury, while nothing would render even a Conservative Ministry so palatable to all classes at home, as the renewal of the China Trade on a secure and firm basis. Such a measure would confer such popularity that all minor offences and differences of opinion would be forgotten. We would say therefore to the Whig-Ministry send us such a man as Lord Dundonald or Charley Napier to China, tell them to settle matters satisfactorily their own way and to rely on their own discretion, and we would lay a wager that 6 months would see us paramount in China and the Emperor Kotowing before the representative of the little Queen of the Barbarian cold country.

In an extract on the Debate on Lord Keane's Pension our contemporary of the *Times* on Saturday last, has again raked up the story of the murder of a Trooper of 2nd Cavalry by Lord Keane's orders. We had thought that this matter had been set at rest for ever, but we find that it has not, and that the disclaimers in the British Parliament are even listened to with incredality by our contemporary. However what will he say to the disclaimer of the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 13th of February, quoted by the *Courier* in his Paper of Saturday, and which we shall take leave also to quote again:

"The much mooted death of the Trooper of the 2d Cavalry is, we would fain hope, correctly explained by our Correspondent "——," and if so it is very clear that little blame can attach to Lord Keane for his part in that act. The affair was first brought to notice in our columns by a Correspondent, whose general accuracy we implicitly confide in, but who, in such a case as this, might have been misinformed. We always therefore, forebore adverting to the charge ourselves, or, receiving it as a fact, as we would in all cases where such charges were not established by judicial investigation. But though we withheld the expression of our own belief in it, we did not consider ourselves justified in withholding the case from the public, to whom we gave it as it was communicated to us. We have said from a known and accurate Correspondent, and knowing that its appearance in our columns could not *prove* that a murder was committed, and that it could have no worse effect than bringing about an investigation, we felt it was our duty not to suppress the letters containing the charge. The mode in which it was preferred, and the nature of the offence—occurring as it did in a campaign where military law was in force, must have shewn to the public that it was a very doubtful one, and the only impression that could have been created by it, was that the affair required to be examined into. Some of our contemporaries of Bombay and Madras have come in good Cambyse's vein, expressed themselves of opinion that our insertion, of the imputation for it was no more, was tantamount to brandingSir John Keane with murder, that it was rash, reckless, &c. &c., as if they expectedthat we should have gone to Cabool, "sat upon the body," called witnesses and instituted a regular investigation? Our insertion of the report was little more than "Crowner's Quest" law, and merely amounted to the publication of a fact, that a person had been put to death, of which, we presume, there is no doubt. There our part in the affair terminated. As however, no investigation followed, and as there is considerable discrepancy between the statements of parties on the spot, we may fairly consider the whole affair as one of those unfounded rumours which, manage as we may, will find their way into the papers. We particularly allude to that part of it which imputes criminality to Sir J. Keane, who has certainly the law on his side. The Trooper, as well as the other plunderers, were fairly warned of the consequences of disobeying the orders issued so frequently to them, and were themselves to blame for what followed. We may here en passant remark that had the Native Cavalry done their duty as soldiers, this untoward affair would not have occurred."

In our papers of the 28th of December 1840 and January 13th 1841, we noticed the attacks, and we have always condemned them as we think them truly malicious and unfounded, we know even that the *Agra Ukhbar* alluded to us as one of the contemporaries of Bombay who had in good Cambyses vein "attacked that Paper. In the extract above quoted the Editor made the amende honorable and we are really astonished that the matter has even again been stirred. It is true "There it is you see" did say he would denounce Lord Keane in Parliament, but what has become of him and his denunciations? why they have been pronounced "unfounded rumours," by the very Editor who published the letters. Lord Keane had many enemies, and made many more by his brusque bearing and the freedom of his language, but we never heard him accused of atrocity of conduct in any part of the globe, and are really surprised that such an accusation should again be resuscitated, when we thought its authenticity had been denied most clearly and fully by the very Journal which originally gave circulation to the letters on which it was founded.

The affairs of the Punjaub are verging to a crisis and it is no longer safe for Europeans to remain in the Country, some distressing murders by the insurgent soldiery are detailed in the Agra Ukhbar the particulars of which we have extracted. How long is this scene of anarchy and bloodshed to last? We trust that the strong arm of British Power will speedily be stretched forth, and that some order will be taken with the licentious Seikh Soldiery. A few weeks more must we think bring on a collision, and we are only happy to see by the movement of Troops that the Supreme Government are prepared for every contingency!

We are sorry to observe that Mr. Labouchere's motion for the equalization of Duties on East and West India rum is likely to be met by Mr. O Connell with a statement to the House of Commons that East India Sugar is a Slave product, and Dr. Lushington announced his intention of bringing forward a motion for the abolition of Slavery in the East Indies founded on certain Papers for which he should ask Sir John Hobhouse. Now we fear that this is an attempt to get rid of a great boon to India by a sort of side wind, and as the justice of the measure cannot be denied to try and stifle it on the ground of its being an encouragement of Slave produce. We have inserted a good article from the Friend of India in which it will be seen that a great error prevails on this subject fostered by Mr. Adams Pamphlet and a broad statement is made "that not "one Gallon of rum, not one Hogshead of "Sugar which we are sending to England "and for which we claim the same scale of "Duties which is levied on West India pro-"duce is raised by means of Slave La-"bour."

With such a denial we naturally look for facts and we see "the Friend of India" pledges himself to take up the whole subject before the departure of the next mail. We shall take care and extract his arguments fully and then declare our sentiments on the question, remarking merely that the equalization of Duties between East and West India Produce should be agitated for by the community, Petitions forwarded, and no stone left unturned to obtain common Justice for this hitherto neglected and ill used country.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, APRIL 8.

We have nothing this week but the usual *chit chat* from the Punjaub. Under this head, in addition to the ordinary slaughter of the natives of the country, we have to recount the murder of two Europeans—viz. of Captain Ford, late Paymaster of Her Majesty's 16th Foot, and a Captain Faulker, one of those unfortunate adventures who trusted to the influence of the British name, to protect them among a nation of savages. Capt. Ford was robbed before he was finally murdered by his considerate soldiery, who proved themselves familiar with this part of their profession, for even to the ring on Capt. F.'s finger nothing escaped them. Of Captain Faulker's murder no particulars have reached us, save that he also perished by the hands of his gallant soldiers. A third victim in the person of a Mr. Manton would have been offered up by these our faithful allies, but for the heroism of his wife, who threw herself before her husband, calling upon them to kill her before they killed him. So singular an act of devotion, singular anywhere, but extraordinarily so in the Paunjaub, naturally astonished the assassians and diverted them for a time from the act. But it is only for a time, the cry is abroad to exterminate all Europeans and the cowardly miscreants will let none escape them. They are however in no hurry, and may take their time about it. The British Government will not interfere with their bloody appetites, until indeed they will be forced to do so, which will not be however, until all the Europeans in the Punjaub shall have been butchered, and the butchers in their unappeased appetite for more shall make a burst into our territories, a step, it is thought by many, to be not at all improbable. One of their Brigades of Horse could without difficulty or opposition throw themselves into any of our posts on the frontier, and commit a very pretty massacre. Independently of the thorough disorganization into which the country has fallen, the Seikh Soldiery hate, as only cowards and bullies can hate, the power that coops them within their proper limits, and in the excess of their virulence, such an event as we have hinted at, may come to pass. Until it does, our Government will "sit out quiet spectators of the tragedies now acted throughout the Punjaub.

In addition to these two murders we have described, several Native Officers, and twenty men, who, by some whim remained loyal to them, were killed at the same time and place as Mr. Faulker, who was at Moondee. Captain Ford was at Peshawur.

The Political news is, that Shere Singh has deprived the Sirdars of their Military Commands, and has all the force *immediately* under his own command: a good use he makes of it as the preceding will shew.

A French gentleman in the Seikh service, has sent us the following notice of the death of Captain Ford and Faulker. His account of the former differs from ours, as to the time between the robbery and death, which latter we have been distinctly assured, was caused by Maltreatment and violence. Our friends pathetic appeal to the English Government, will be read with sympathy, but it is made to no purpose: though an English Government might, we conceive, exert their influence to provide for the safety of the subjects of a brave nation, with whom we have been so long rivals and enemies.

Lahore, 28 éme Mars, 1841.

Capitaine Ford est mort a Peshavor, apress avoir été depouillé de tout par ses soldats. Le chagrin le rendit malade et en six semaines il mourut.

Le *brave* Capitaine Faulker á ete assome et brule par ses propres soldats, qu'il avait menes a la victoire, et l'um Manton, allait etre tue aussi, quand son epouse admirable se jeta devant les soldats et leur dit, "Tuez moi la premiere et vous tuerez mon mari apres!" Ces feroces brigands hesiterent, mais peut—etre est il mort maintenant! Oh, le Gouvernment Anglais devrait demander vengeance, severe justice pour le sang du jeune et *veraiment brave* Faulker. Pauvre Camarade!

Since writting the above further intelligence has been received, announcing as might have been expected, the murder of Mr. Manton. His wife's devotion availed him but little among such monsters, who have, in all probability, doomed her to a worse fate than even death. It is with disgust we record such revolting cruelties.

By the same communication we learn the existence of a report, that Sher Singh had been poisoned! When will all this end?

General Lumley, though dispatched on special service, has, it is said, been allowed to remain in total darkness of what he is to do, or what is before him. But this is hardly credible.

The Fort of Chirgong still holds out against Captain Beatson, who is encamped before it with a force consisting of five Field pieces 1,000 bayonets, and 450 shares, a force sufficient to reduce all Bundelkhund. Though eager to reduce the place Captain B——is restrained by Mr. Fraser who will not allow it to be attempted until the seige guns arrive from Cawnpoor. In the mean time the Chief of the place is gratifying his feelings by giving a full fling to his insolence. He has, as he threatened, stoped the dak and imprisoned the horsemen whom Mr. Fraser stationed on the roads for its protection. Captain Beatson's detachment are in the mean time obliged to endure the severe heat of the place, and the irritation of their own impatience at the Fabian-like strategy of the Commissioner. This Gentleman we understand meditates a regular Capaign in Bundelkhund next cold weather, for which the heavy guns now in progress from Cawnpoor, are to be detained there.

DELHI GAZETTE, APRIL 7.

The movements or rather the arrangements of General Lumley, are still very uncertain, and are said to depend entirely upon the decision of Mr. Clerk, who, on the first outbreak among the troops and any disturbance on our Frontier, or occurrence affecting our transit through the Punjaub will call for aid, and it is then said, that whether the winds blow hot or cold, be it rain or sunshine, the precautionary force preparing by the General, will be put in motion for the protection of the country. The time appears to be fast approaching for that interference, put it off as we may, for accounts have been received at Loodianah, giving out that the soldiery or rabble are as uncontrolled as ever, having risen against their European Officers, two of whom Captains Ford and Fowles (or Fowlks) have actually been murdered, and a French Cavalry Officer, Monsieur Monton, most severely maltrated. This state of things cannot last long, and it is not to be supposed, that although we may feel a certain degree of affection for Shere Sing, and firmly believe that he would, if he could, restrain his large and disorganised Army, that it will be allowed to continue to play the "fantastic tricks" it has commenced upon and the necessity of our aid must be mutually felt, asked for one side and granted on the other. It is very evident that the services of the European Officers are at a discount, and that they need no excuse now for leaving a service, where their lives are dependent upon the troops entrusted to their charge; General Ventura still lingers at Ferozepore, he has been to Loodianah, rumour says, on a special visit to Mr. Clerk, but we do not think he will be desirous of rejoining a service, could he once remove all his family from the the clutches of such barbarians, even with the greatest advantages offered him. The fate of the Punjaub is sealed, internal dissension and misrule are fast bringing upon it the punishment of its cruelties and crimes, and it is fortunate that we are in its vicinity to take advantage, if we choose, of the goods now offered to our hands. Whilst preparations are being made, we must expect that there will be a lull, but we do think *active* movements cannot be far off; yet all is quiet at Kurnaul and a move is not expected until after the rains, while it is thought that General Lumley will summer in the hills; the *Courier* alluding to the reports of the Mofussil papers, that General Boyd was to take command of the force destined to sustain the monarch or his tottering throne, asks, if such be the case, where was the utility of General Lumley's run up the country? we can hardly opine that it was for the purpose of refreshing himself at Simlah, though, it may have had something to do with it.

Letters from Ferozpore to the 3d Inst.; we regret to say confirm the murder of the two European officers in the Sikh service. The 60th N. I. proceeds to Peshawur instead of the 26th this is said to have arisen from a representation to the proper quarter, that the first named regiment claims with justice a priority of service, there may, however, be other reasons for the change. Captain Mellish 10th L. C. is placed under arrest and the Court Martial will take place as soon as the witnesses can be assembled. One of our correspondents whose letter we have taken the liberty of divesting of extraneous matter, alludes to the reports which, as elsewhere, abound in the Cantonments. The following however, he says is the correct Gup:

"We are all as quiet as lambs but grilling with heat. The Kafila under Captain Broadfoot has, at length, moved forward, and Shere Sing's Soldiers horse and foot have accompanied it, the womens were always at work and the officer in command with his 7 tongues and as many languages could not keep them quiet. The 26th N. I. are under orders to proceed with 35 Jacs of treasure to Peshawur, it his expected they will leave on the 15th instant. General Lumley was at Kurnaul on the 28th of last month, he had not arrived at Loodianah on the 1st instant. Our deputy Commissary General is gone to Kurnaul, a pleasure trip I fancy, and is expected to return in a few days. It was reported in the Bazars that Shere Sing had died but this turned out untrue, but it is unfortunately too true that Captain Ford and another officer have come to an untimely end, having been murdered, butchered, by their own soldiers. Not a single regiment en-route to Ferozpore at present. General Ventura, his daughter, and her Governess, still remain in Camp near the city, no one knows the reason of his long sojourn; but some there are who incline to the opinion that, he is acting as a kind of ambassador for Shere Sing; a few of his horses, mules &c. are for sale also a common sized double poled tent, the price of which is fixed at 1200 Rupees 1-1 Major Blair assumed command of the 10th Cavalry on the 31st ultimo. Colonel Pope is leaving this for Simla on sick certificate. Captain Lawrence, Political Assistant is preparing for a summers residence in the Hills. Capt. Cunningham will be in chare during his absence. The order for the 26th to Peshawur is countermanded and the 6th N. I. proceed with the treasure."

Our latest letter from Candahar is to the 13th ultimo, there is not much news in it, but we thank our correspondents for not forgetting us. Major Todd and suite were still there, not in the best possible spirits, and Kamran it is reported has made up his mind to pay Kandahar a visit, we agree with our correspondent in thinking he knows better than to do any thing of the kind, it will better suit the purpose of his wily minister to set the Ghilzies in rebellion, and in which he appears to be quite successful; a large force of Bombay native troops and some of H. M's are expected from Scinde. Yar Mahommed is doubtless practising great cruelties upon the strangers, and has extorted large sums from the Hindoo banker by means of the thumb screws, in this manner he is reported to have extracted five lacs from them, besides three from "the faithful." There have been some false rumours respecting the occupation of the passesby the Murrees, and the dawks from Dadur were consequently kept back, but they have again resumed their regularity. Our gallant fellows would be very glad to see the threatened advance, and only fear it will not take place. The late falls of rain have entirely recovered the corps, and there is every prospect of a plentiful harvest.

AT LOODIANAH, WE HEAR, THERE HAS BEEN no want of excitement, in a peaceful way, during the past fortnight; a succession of sports has been got up which has served to put the European soldiers in remembrance of their homes; horse races for the Officers, and Poney, bullock, hackery and camel races for the men of the Artillery, whilst a number of the old English, sports, now almost forgotton in Merrie England have been revived in India, greasy poles were there to be climbed, horse collars to be grinned through, sacks to be jumped, in pigs with greased tails to be run after, and various other diversions too numerous to mention, made the fair, held on the 22d instant, go off with first rate joviality and merriment.

DELHI.—Our Station partakes of the general dullness which, for the nouce, seems to pervade India: the weather for the season of the year continues delightfully cool.

Mr. Metcalfe our Commissioner arrived yesterday.

ALLYGHUR APRIL 4TH.—The 3d Light Infantry Battalion received orders on the 16th ultimo, to march to Meerut on the 18th, but it was detained until the 19th on account of the want of carriage. It leaves this station the day after to-morrow. No Sergeants have as yet been posted to it.

FUTTEHGHUR.—Major Gardner Army Clothing Agent has proceeded to Simla, on leave.

BAREILLY.—The 4th Regt. N. I. arrived here on Saturday the 3rd instant.

CAPTAIN PONSONBY 2D LIGHT CAVALRY IS to be Assistant Adjutant General in Cabool, in the room of the late Captain Douglas, and Captain D. Thompson will still remain in the Meerut Division.

WE have seen a letter from Peshawur, dated the 25th ultimo, the second Convoy arrived there on the 21st instant and was welcomed by General Avitabili, who treated the whole with his usual hospitality. The Convoy was to leave on the same day as the letter was dispatched. On crossing the bridge at Attock, three camels were precipitated into the river and 60—5½ inch shells were lost, this is a misfortune under present circumstances. It would appear that the unfortunate Captain Ford, formerly of the 16th Foot, was commanding one of the General's Battalions in the district, the troops revolted against him turned him out of camp after plundering his property, and so ill used him that he just managed to get into Peshawur and die. General Avitabili is represented as much hurt and vexed by such an occurrence, and if all be true that we hear of his summary modes of executing justice, some of the gentry will suffer for their mutinous behaviour. This, we suspect, is but a commencement of the atrocities we may look for.

CHINA.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 7.

The following piece of intelligence derived from the *Singapore Free Press* of the 18th March, is interesting as giving the latest news from Chusan. We therefore publish it in a brief Extra.

On Tuesday evening the *Mermaid* and *John Adams*, with detachments of the Bengal Volunteers on Board, were reported in from Chusan, which they left on the 24th ultimo, along with the *David Malcolm*, carrying another detachment of the same Regiment, and which vessel also arrived yesterday morning. Captain Austruther and the other prisoners at Ningpo had been deli-

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vered up, and Chusan evacuated—or rather, Chusan had been evacuated and the prisoners delivered up—for such was the order of the events. The Chinese, we understand, refused to deliver up a man until the troops were all on board ship, and preparations made for our final departure—and after the Steamer had been to and fro no less than three times, the result was, that the preliminary act of compliance was to be on our side, and that the forces in occupation of Chusan were all to be embarked in the first place, and the prisoners surrendered in the next! The troops were accordingly all on board by the 22d, and in the middle of the following night Capt. Anstruther and his fellow captives were conducted out of their Chinese prison, surrounded by armed torch-bearers, and, to make the scene more imposing, passing between two ranks of the formidable celestial soldiery! They were received among their countrymen and friends in good health; and still continued to acknowledge the good treatment they had latterly received—at least the officers and Mrs. Noble—but we hear that little indulgence had been shewn to the marines and sailors.

Although the tenor of the result imperial edicts was known at Chusan, no accounts had been received there of the recommencement of hostilities at Canton; for which indeed a sufficient interval had not elapsed—and, thanks to Captain Elliot's precipitate confidence in the result of his negociations with Chusan, a force of five hundred bayonets has been ordered away from the coast of China, precisely at the juncture when they first begin to be really wanted. Nothing but an act of this kind was wanting to consummate the blind infatuation with which Captain Elliot has reposed on the sincerity of Chinese diplomatic profession. Treating on behalf of his government for the first time, with a Power of which the duplicity and cunning are proverbial, he allows himself to be manœuvred into a sense of security in the good faith of its intentions, which could only have been expected to result from former proofs of its sincerity, or a long established character for a good faith in its transactions with foreign nations. So far has this ill-founded confidence carried our Plenipotentiary that, on an occasion when nothing more was required of him than an official announcement of the course and progress of the negotiations he trumpeted forth a spontaneous eulogy of the scrupulous good faith, of the very minister who perhaps had been selected on account of his fact and finesse to deceive him. Not content with thus laying the basis for commercial enterprises that must be attended with the most ruinous consequences, the same excess of confidence leads him to regard the further presence of the troops on the coast as quite superfluous, and he issues orders for the return of the forces from Chusan to India, which he too late, although only in a few days, finds himself under the necessity of countermanding!—What a commentary on all this culpable display of confidence in Chinese good faith is furnished by the Plenipotentiary's own Circular of 24th February, announcing that 'the imperial commissioner had failed to conclude the treaty agreed on,' backed by the late imperial Edicts proclaiming an exterminating war against the English!—It is true that had the management of our affairs in China been in the hands of a much clearer-sighted person than Captain Elliott, that circumstance might not have prevented the Chinese government from acting with its wonted duplicity,—But, that of every Englishmen, of every foreigner in China who knew anything of the Chinese character, of almost every one far or near who had considered the subject, the Plenipotentiary should have been the *only one* who judged wrongly, the only one who rejected all idea that the Chinese were playing a double game,' is indeed extraordinary; and, great as the blunders of dipomatists have sometimes been, forms a case of exception to which we know not where to seek for a parallel. Just then, at the moment when our Plenipotentiary would have taught the world to believe that an amicable settlement of all our differences with China had been effected, and after eight months of armed negotiation, we find ourselves entering upon a course of hostilities with that country, which the tone assumed by the Emperor at this juncture requires should be pushed on with the utmost vigour, after an immense expenditure already incurred, and with our land forces diminished by ill-timed removal. It is fortunate that in circumstances like these, a general officer of experience in the field, and known energy, has been sent on to China by the Supreme Government to take the command-in-chief.—Sir Hugh Gough would arrive in China almost immediately after the re-commencement of hostilities; and while he will be welcomed with the utmost cordiality by those of his own cloth, he is sure to find a kindred spirit in the gallant officer now at the head of Her Majesty's naval forces in China. To their united energies we may at least look for the successful accomplishment of as extensive military results as the means will permit; for diplomacy must be laid on the shelf for the present, the emperor having rendered all recourse to negociation vain—and for that perhaps we have some cause to be thankful.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 6.

By this time our readers are fully informed of both the nature and extent of our objections to the Judge upon the Bench acting under any influence of the feelings and passions of the man in private, or in *non-judicial public*, life; but although those sentiments of our's compel us to blame the Chief Justice at Bombay, in as far as it is evident from his own honest admission, that he acted judicially *while* under the workings at least, if not the influence, of personal feelings caused by unmerited suspicion being cast upon his previous judicial conduct, still after a most attentive perusal of his lordship's judgment, we cannot say otherwise than that he has not only law but the interests of morality on his side, regard to the subject of that judgment as set forth by himself, and virtually verified by the non-denial of those (such as the Counsel in the cause) who would have set him right, and to whom he fearlessly appealed to set him right, had his detail of the case been wrong. His judgment (apart from the inherent fault) is certainly a most able, as well as a most severe one; and as to the *law* of it, that was concurred in by the *then* Chief Justice, and we certainly congratulate the Bombay community on the independence it breathed of all local cliquery, and on the pledge it gave them that no such 'malign influences' should be allowed at any time to affect his judicial office. In this view, the following sentence should be typed in gold.

'Why such systematic infraction of the law and Company and others, has been hitherto permitted, it is immaterial to enquire; but Sir Edward West, whilst Chief Justice here, was uncle to the then Ecclesiastical Registrar, Sir Herbert Compton, the last Chief Justice, was father to the present Ecclesiastical Registrar. Hence delicacy may have been felt about vindicating what was due to the law.* I stand in no such relation to the present Registrar as should make me backward to perform what I consider a duty in the matter, and I am not disposed to ingratiate myself nor to seek that species of popularity which might be acquired by compromising or neglecting it.'

And after the previous watery remarks which Sir J. Awdry had made, in a tone which certainly seems, by the report, to have savored of a desire not to offend any of the local influentials (whom he expressed himself willing to gratify as much as he well could, without disregarding the law of the case) the foregoing sentence has in it a manliness and virtue which would have been honored by the people of England, if circumstances had called for their expression in the Queen's Bench itself. In another part Sir Henry Roper speaks nobly to the purpose, and if his language involve a rebuke to his brother Judge, we are not prepared to say that it is not well deserved, though we believe Sir John Awdry to be a well-meaning and honest Judge and a good man, albeit not a very strong minded one. In expressing his resolve to state his view of the question fully, Sir Henry says:—

'In doing so I shall not hesitate to use strong terms, especially as so much stress has been laid on the respectability of this firm. Their respectability I do not deny, but it does not arise from their conduct respecting the Wills and estates of deceased British subjects in their possession, as I shall explain. *According to my idea, this Court has too often taken judicial notice of the respectability of the parties*, and imagine these persons have been encouraged by the circumstance to make this application, and have accordingly come into Court *trusting in the weight of their name, fishing for compliments, and anticipating concessions.* It has always been, and shall still be, my endeavour to make no distinction of persons here; to treat all parties alike, namely according to their deserts.'

We think the words we have marked by italics must have had their origin in a system of long prevalence, and not merely in the vivid imagination of the Judge; but at all events they serve, in principle, to uphold the doctrines which at any time during the *last four years* we have promulgated respecting the too great mingling of Judges in their private capacities, in the ordinary affairs of life. Sir Henry very rightly observes that it is a faulty practice, which seems to have crept into the Bombay court, that of taking judicial notice of the respectability of certain firms,—individual members of which may possibly be in a state approaching to Jack-and-Tommery with one or all of the Judges,—but this kind of Bench-warrant for the respectability of a mercantile house is, we beg to observe, not only blamable but absurd; for it does not at all follow that a House shall be in a state of commercial respectability (and it is in its commercial character that it is before the Court in) merely because the individual members may be very good fellows, or very gentlemanly men, or valuable personal friends of the Firm eulogising Judge; and assuming, for the argument' sake merely that Sir Henry Roper's account of the *will*-system there be correct, it plainly appears that such complimentary language as he alludes to could not have been very *judiciously* placed by the *judicial* flatterer. We fervently hope, for the sake of the best interests of the community, that in future Sir Henry Roper will successfully endeavour to keep himself unmoved by his private feelings of anger, for he seems to have so many of the best qualities of a good Judge that it will be much to be deplored if he suffer them to be alloyed by the admixture of personal feelings; and the more he segregates himself from local associations the likely will he be to avoid all future risk of that subtle and dangerous influence to which colonial Judges are peculiarly subject, if they are not vigilant and resolute in avoiding its approach.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 8.

We publish at length the proceedings in the Bombay Supreme Court on the 27th ultimo, when the whole of the proprietors of the *Bombay Times* and *Bombay Courier* appeared by Counsel to answer for the offence of contempt charged against them by Sir H. Roper. Sir Henry appears to have treated them with the clemency becoming the Bench. It would have been absurd and tyrannous to have treated them otherwise, seeing how little a Proprietor of a paper generally has to do with the acts of his Editor.

Our readers are aware that the *Lonach*, Capt. Campbell, which sailed from this Port about fourteen months ago has never been heard of since she left the Sand Heads and it was conjectured that she perished in a furious storm that rageu a few days after her departure; but in consequence of what has lately transpired respecting the treacherous conduct of the natives of the Nicobar Islands, and information from Lloyds that there were three ships wrecked on the Nicobar's and one of them supposed to be the *onach* the friends of the passengers and owners of the vesse memorialized the Governor General to explore these Islands, when the exigencies of the public service could admit of its being done. The following reply has been made to the memorial and we have been requested to give it publicity to obviate the necessity of a separate communication to the memorialists, who are not all in one place.

To Messrs. ——,

Gentlemen.—'I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the address of Mr. Private Secretary Colvin dated the 2d inst., and of the memorial which accompanied it, from the friends of the owners and passengers of the Barque *Lonach*, Capt Campbell, now supposed to have been wrecked on one of the Nicobar Islands.

The public papers will have apprised you and the memorialists of the measures in progress for exploring the Nicobars and enquiring into the causes of the savage and inhospitable proceedings lately aleged against the inhabitants of those Isles. The memorial will be forwarded to Capt Halsted who ha been already instructed to procure the liberation of any Mariners or persons who may be discovered to be unhappily detained upon the Islands.'

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. HUSHBY.
Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 6th April 1841.

HURKARU, APRIL 6.

When Captain McNaghten, of the Retired List, circulated, sometime ago, through the Directors of the Military Fund, a proposal to the effect that Retired Officers should be permitted to subscribe, in the higher grades, according to the periods during which they have been connected with the Fund—a proposal, which was carried by a large majority of the Army—we intimated a doubt as to whether the new rule, which was worded with reference to the Officers on the retired List, accorded a similar privilege to subscribers, retiring from the service, before entitled to their pension; but we are now enabled to state, that on a recent reference to the Directors of the Funds, it was decided that the privilege was available by all subscribers, whether retiring from the service after or before being entitled to their pension. Their can, we think be no doubt of the justice and expediency of this, for it might often happen that the officer not, entitled to his pension, has during his connexion with the Fund subscribed more largely to it, than the officers, who having been more fortunate in keeping his health has not been compelled to leave the country, and has, therefore, completed his twenty years of service, whilst the other, who entered the army before him has still many years to serve. It is, moreover, advisable [as far as the army is concerned] that every inducement should be held out to officers, of every rank, to retire from the service and to make way for those behind him: and we need not add that to every married man the consideration that he is still entitled to continue a member of so excellent an Institution as the Military Fund must weigh cogently on the side of retirement. We have something to say on this head regarding the Orphan Fund; but we shall defer our remarks, for the present.

COURIER, APRIL 7.

In yesterday evening's General Orders was published by us the list of Officers who are to form a Special Committee of Enquiry, to investigate such matter as will be laid before them by the Acting Adjutant General. The Committee, it will have been seen, is composed of Lieutenant Colonel Craigie, H. M. 55th Regiment, President, and of Major Baker, Artillery; Dr. Shanks, Surgeon of H. M 55th; the Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, (Dr. Murray); and the junior member of the Medical Board (Dr. Tweedie.

The subject, we understand, on which they will have to deliberate, is the fearful amount of sickness, and of death which has occured among our troops during the occupation of Chusan. That blame rests some where we have no doubt, and we consider ourselves able to announce this conviction more fearless of being in error than perhaps any of our contemporaries, because we have letters from those who are in every way best capable of judging of the subject upon the spot.

We trust and believe the enquiry will be searching?—that not merely the documents and evidence furnished by Brigadier Burrell or any other Commanding Officer, will be relied upon exclusively, because as in the multitude of counsellors is wisdom so in the multitude of witnesses is truth We think that above all others the Surgeons of the Regiments should be called upon to transmit their statements and opinions—because we are much misinformed if their representations have been met with that attention to which they are so imperatively entitled on questions connected with the health of troops.

We are thoroughly convinced that neither the intemperance of the soldiers, nor the general unhealthiness of the climate were calculated to produce the direful prevalence of disease and mortality which has occured:—we are further advised that there was no Military necessity to remain in the most unhealthy localities—and if these premises are correct, culpability the most extreme attaches somewhere. Either the Surgeons neglected to make urgent reports; or their reports were disregarded. Therefore for the sake of the blameless the enquiry should be searching, and all parties heard.

LAUNCH.—A very pretty clipper-built Ship of 400 Tons will be launched from Captain Oake's yard at Howrah, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2½ P. M., and a splendid affair it is to be, we understand. She has been constructed for Messrs Fergusson Brothers and Co., and Captain C. R. Smith who is to command her. Capt. Oake's yard appears now to be the principal Building yard in Calcutta, no doubt from having turned out of hands so many beautiful vessels of late, and we trust that Mr. Foster, the builder, will meet with that encouragement from our commercial community which he highly deserves. Two more vessels have been commenced upon on the same premises, for Messrs. Brightman and Co.

SIMLAH MORNING SCHOOL.—It may be in the recollection of many that notice had been occasionally published in the journals of the day, stating the origin and other circumstances connected with the above institution, set on foot about two years past by two intelligent native youths, Baboos Dooragadoss Ghose and Prosonno Chunder Ghose, aided and assisted by a few of their friends who had for their end and aim the good of their country. They afforded English instructions gratuitously to those youths whose narrow circumstances precluded them from the advantage of a proper education; and met all the expences incurred by raising a subscription among themselves, but circumstances obliging them to ask for more pecuniary assistance, they have now issued a subscription book to go round a higher circle of their countrymen, and we are glad to observe that a good number of names has a ready appeared in the same; conformable, however to a resolution that no foreign aid should be solicited, they have refrained from circulating the book among the English community. The motive of this resolution is to remove the sweeping censure cast on them by the Englishmen, that the Natives are, by nature indifferent to and incapable of their own improvement; and to shew to the public that their country is not altogether destitute of means of improving her condition at the hands of persons.

At a special meeting of the managers of the above Institution, it was resolved that a general meeting of the Subscribers and Donors be called on an early day of April every year, when proper accounts be rendered of the money collected and disbursed during the year. A circumstance which for its novelty deserves the highest credit, inasmuch as it would thereby remove all suspicions that may arise in the minds of any of the subscribers as to their contributions being misspent or abused. Pursuant to the above resolution a meeting of the subscribers to the institution was held at the Sanscrit College Hall on Sunday last, the 4th instant at 4 P. M., but we regret to say a very few gentlemen were present on the occasion, a circumstance which greatly disappointed the managers who at least expected half of the number of Subscribers which amounts to upwards of 50 besides the donors. The business of the meeting however could not be postponed for the smallness of the number of subscribers present. It opened with a perusal of the report of the Institution from its foundation to the present date by the Secretary Baboo Kassory Chund Mitter. The laws were submitted to the subscribers for their consideration. The account books exhibited a Balance of Co.'s Rs. 29 against the school, which being duly looked over, was pronounced correct and satisfactory; after which a rather lengthy speech was made by the head teacher Baboo Sharodaprosaud Ghose, purporting that the managers do not despair of their object being accomplished, since they have the satisfaction of finding that many of their countrymen have come forward to lend their aid, a circumstance which does not fail to fill their minds with cheering hopes of seeing their school one day in a better and more improved condition than she at present is.

This speech was followed by another in Bengally by the Editor of the *Bhaskur*, regretting the very thin attendance at the present meeting, and dwelling at some length on the lukewarmness of the natives to support and patronize any laudable undertaking, but that obstacles which operated in favor of the same having now greatly removed, he hopes that our Anglo brethren will very shortly be ranked among the Englishmen as regards their public spirit, &c. &c.

Thus closed the meeting with a vote of thanks to the gentlemen present by the Secretary.

RAJAH APORVA KRISHNA.—We are glad to learn that Maha Raja Apoorva Krishna Bahadur has been honored with a Sookha or Royal Furman from his Majesty the King of Delhi. The following is the substance of the same.

That the Raja is addressed as a distinguished servant of his Majesty. That he is considered deserving of particular reward. That the work in the Oordoo language composed by the Raja and presented to his Majesty is very much approved, and reflects great credit upon the author. That his Majesty will be glad always to hear from the Raja, as that Court as formerly used to do from his predecessors, and thus may he remain in the Royal favor.—*Hurkaru.*

FRIEND OF INDIA, APRIL 1.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.—Among the unpleasant notices brought from England by the last mail, we must reckon the indisposition which has been manifested by some of the most influential men in the liberal interest to do justice to India, by admitting her produce into the United Kingdom, upon the same terms with that of other colonies. This indisposition is founded upon the mistaken notion that our agricultural produce is raised by the labour of slaves; and thus those benevolent sentiments which are associated with the hatred of slavery, and a desire to extinguish it, are turned against the interests of this unfortunate land. It has been argued that the most reasonable and effectual mode of extinguishing slavery is to discourage all means the consumption of articles which have been raised by slave labour. By this train of reasoning, India, in consequence of the imputation cast on her, would not only be cut off from all share in the regard of the British legislature; but every measure which had a tendency to depress her agricultural industry, would be considered legitimate, as being a blow aimed at the demon of slavery. For, as slavery is extinct in the West Indies, while it is said to exist in the East as extensively, and in as aggravated a form, as in North America, it is the West Indies whose interests are now entitled to the benignant protection of Parliament; while every concession to the wishes of the wants of the East, so far from being an act of justice, would be an encouragement of vice. And thus the prospects of India, so far as England is concerned, are to be blasted upon the most virtuous of principles.

If the premises were true, we should not quarrel much with the conclusions. Parliament has the same undoubted right as every other community to improve its own morals and practice. After having for a country possible legislative stimulus, it has a perfect right to turn round and say, we will have nothing to do any more with slavery. We will root it out at all hazards. We will extinguish it by laying heavier duties on the produce of its labour than on the labour of free men. Although in both cases, both in the encouragement formerly given to slavery, and in the frowns with which it is now visited, the object has been still the same, the prosperity of the West Indies and the depression of the East, yet so rare a thing is it to find great legislative bodies reversing their former practice, and adopting principles of sublime benevolence for their guide that we will not quarrel with these virtuous principles, though we should be the victims of them.

But the premises are wrong. Mr. Adam is perfectly mistaken when he states that Slavery exists in India as extensively and in as aggravated a form as in that freest of all free countries, in which every fifth man is a slave. And he has done India, we fear, grievous harm by inoculating Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Lushington with the same idea, and leading them thus to turn the weight of their eloquence and influence against India, under the idea that it was the land of slaves, and that any encouragement which might be afforded to its long oppressed provinces, by an equalization of duties, would be sure only to perpetuate slavery. We pledge ourselves before the next mail leaves the country, to take up the whole subject, though it involves the careful perusal not of Mr. Adam's small duodecimo only but of six hundred and eighty folio pages, and we hope to shew that slavery, where it does exist in India, exists in a form as little aggravated as in any part of the world. Meanwhile, we will simply observe, that not one gallon of the rum, not one hogshead of the sugar which we are sending to England, and for which we claim the same scale of duties, which is levied on West India produce, is raised by means of slave labour. Slave labour, indeed! Why, it is because the whole economy of the manufacture in this country is conducted on free principles, that it is likely to cost twenty per cent. more this year than it did last year. Where there is no freedom, there can be no competition. It is precisely because the agriculturist who raises the raw material, is a free agent, that he has enhanced the prices of it. It is because the labourer at the factory is a free man, that he has made himself so scarce except where he can obtain larger wages than received five years ago.

CEYLON.

HERALD MARCH 29.

COLOMBO 26TH MARCH.—Arrived Barque *Fairy Queen*, Capt. Customs, from London 22d November—Cargo Sundries—26th—Schooner *Loodiana*, J Sinball, from Manmain 23d February, Nicobar 7th instant—Cargo Timber.—28th—Barque *Pandora*, Capt. Cothay, from Tuticoreen 25th inst.—Cargo Cotton—28th—Cutter *Wera Letchimy* J. Stoke Alsow, Tindal, from Trincomalee 18th instant—Cargo Satin Wood Logs.—28th—Schooner *Suvanderawelly*, Savory Mantle, Tindal from Negapatam 22d inst—Cargo Sundries—28th—Schooner *Fancy*, G. Hynes, from Trincomalie 22d instant—Cargo Satin—Passengers, J. Higes Esq.—Woodgate Esq., Lieutenant Bayley, 13th Regt.

26th—Said Schooner *Joshua Carroll*, J. Baller, for Mauritius—Cargo Sundries.—26th—Ship *Persia*, Capt. Stevens, for Cochin—Cargo Sundries—Passenger, D Wilson Esq.

In the Roadstead—*Isabella, Pandora, Iris, Fairy Queen and Egyptian.*

FROM a Post office Notice published in the same *Gazette* we learn that the Steamer *Seaforth* is to leave this for Bombay on the 1st proximo—Doubtless she will convey from these shores Mr. S. Mackenzie—SPEED YOUR WHEELS, *Seaforth*!!!

OBSERVER, APRIL 1.

The New Governor.

We understand that letters have been received here from Sir John Wilson at Bombay stating that Sir Colin Campbell is not to be expected at Colombo before the 10th of this month.

Dinner to the Governor.

In our next there shall be a full report of farewell Dinner given to the Governor by the Society of Colombo on Tuesday. Suffice it therefore for the present to say, that such a demonstration of feeling was never before exhibited in Colombo, nearly 100 Gentlemen sitting down to a table laid the entire length of Library, to exhibit their admiration of their Ruler's public administration and private worth.

Education.

Generations yet unborn will reap the benefit of probably the last public act of the Stewart Mackenzie in Ceylon, which insures to the Colony the Grand principle of National Education.

MINUTE.

BY THE RIGHT HONBLE THE GOVERNOR.

Under Instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the colonies, the Governor is pleased to declare that the School commission constituted by the Minute of the 19th May 1834 is dissolved, and a new commission substituted under the following Regulation.

The new commission shall be denominated, "The central School commission for the Instruction of the population of Ceylon," and shall consist of, not exceeding, nine Members, three of whom when practicable shall be, a clergyman of the church of England, a Presbyterian Minister and a Roman catholic Priest or Layman; to this commission will be attached a paid Officer who shall act as Secretary to the commission and Inspector of Schools under their orders.

A diary shall be kept of the proceedings of the commission which shall be submited to the Governor monthly for his information.

A half yearly report shall be printed and published in the months of January and July of each year, and laid on the table of the Legislative council at the first meeting of that body after the report becoming due, and shall be brought under their consideration before the annual grant for the support of School is voted.

In execution of the above instructions, the Governor has the sanction of the Secretary of State to declare that the commission shall be composed as follows:

1. The Hon'ble P. Anstruther, Esq. to be President of the commission.
2. A Colonial Chaplain.
3. The Rev. Mr. MacVicar.
4. A Roman Catholic Member.
5. P. E. Wodehouse, Esq. Acting Government Agent for the Western Province.
6. A non-official Member of the Legislative council.
7. A Member of one of the Missions in Ceylon.

Two additional members may be nominated by the Governor and submitted to the other Members for their approval. If by a majority they reject the members named by the Governor, they must lay before him for the appointment the names of two other members who shall have been selected by not less than 5-7th of the members.

G. Lee, Esq. to be Secretary and Inspector of Schools, on a salary of £ 200 per annum and his travelling expences.

The Secretary to the School commission hereby dissolved will be pleased to hand over all the documents in his charge to Mr. Lee, and the central commission will enter upon its duties forthwith.

By His Excellency's Command.
P. ANSTRUTHER, *Colonial Secretary.*

Colombo Secretary's Office.
Colombo, 27th March 1841.

Colombo, 9th March 1841.

GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE RIGHT HONBLE THE GOVERNOR.

Captain T. Lillie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, will resume the duties of his Office from the 1st proximo, which date Captain J. B. Mann, 90th Light Infantry, will cease to act for that Officer.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE TURNOUR, *Act. Col. Secy.*

The Right Hon'ble the Governor is pleased to notify that George Lee Esq. resumed his office of Post master General on the 16th instant, the date of his arrival in Ceylon.

By His Excellency's Command,
P. ANSTRUTHER, *Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 27th March 1841.

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BY A. WILLARD.

* No *such* delicacy need interfere, however, about the *Sealer's* office *here*.—ED. ENG.